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OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1918

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Mr. Senator, Clear the Way!

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Notes of the Week

Republicans One Count Behind Here

PROOFS of rivalry between the dominant parties for the gratitude of the coming women voters press after each other thick and fast these days. Last week the Democrats created an advisory council of women to line up the new voters behind that party. In this a subcommittee of the Republican National Committee voted to recommend to the committee at its annual meeting in St. Louis in February the project of creating an advisory committee of women to help in future party campaigns.

More conclusive of Republican merit in the eyes of women voters than a thousand advisory committees would be a solid line-up of Republican senators to send the suffrage amendment through Congress.

Entering Wedge

AGNES Nestor, of Chicago, president of the Woman's Trade Union League, is the one woman named on the board of seven just appointed by Secretary of Labor Wilson as a War Labor Board. This committee has full powe to deal with every side of war work, including problems of distribution, transportation, housing and training of workers. It will undertake standardizing labor policies and adjusting disputes. John Lind, former governor of Minnesota, is chairman of the council and representative of the public. Two representatives of employees, two of employers, and an economist, Dr. L. C. Marshall, of the University of Illinois, make up the rest of the committee. To secure further concentration of power representatives of the war, navy, agricultural and shipping board departments are to be appointed to the board.

One woman to six men on a board to direct the labor program of the United States at war is inadequate. If the government had had driven home to it by a two or three years' war the economic truth of the value of women, about which statesmen are getting fond of talking, such a board could not have been appointed. Nor could such a board be appointed after the federal amendment passes Congress.

Kansas Women Stand for Equality

WOMEN physicians and surgeons in Kansas say that they will not do army service, according to the Topeka Capital, unless they are given the rank of men in medical work.

The War Service Committee of the Medical Women's Association is registering the four thousand women physicians available in the United States because Surgeon General Gorgas has predicted that if the war lasts another six months it will be necessary to call upon women to supply the army demand for doctors, surgeons and bacteriologists. It appears that women doctors are accepted as contract surgeons. Dr. Belle Thomas, chairman of the National Organization Committee, learned from the Surgeon General that they are given the same pay as men but are allowed no rank. Kansas women point out to the authorities the possible danger to women serving in difficult positions without the protection of proper rank. They declare, "no rank, no service."

The value of women physicians in army work has passed beyond speculation. Two contingents of American women physicians have been sent to Europe and the allies give them equal footing with men in both pay and rank. Ten hospitals in Europe have been fully staffed by women. If the four thousand women registered are led by the example of Kansas women to take a like stand the absurd injustice to American women will soon be swept away by their spirit.

They Cannot Say Much for Us

GERMAN women have begun a determined campaign for enfranchisement. They have fired their opening gun in a manifesto to the government issued by the woman's branch of the Social Democratic Party, the German Imperial Union for Woman Suffrage and the German Women's Suffrage Society. They say:

"Up to the present Germany has stood in the lowest rank of nations as regards women's rights. In most civilized lands women already have been given a large share in public affairs. German women have been granted nothing except within the most insignificant limits. The war has brought a full victory to the women of England, Canada, Russia and Denmark, and large concessions are within sight in France, Holland and Hungary.

"Among us Germans, not only the national but even the commercial franchise is denied, and even a share in the industrial and commercial courts. In the demand for the democratization of German public life our legislators do not seem to even admit the existence of women.

"But during the war the co-operation of the women in public life has unostentatiously grown from year to year until today the number of women engaged in various callings in Germany exceeds the number of men.

"The work they are doing includes all spheres of male activity; without them it would no longer be possible to support the economic life of the people. Women have done their full share in the work of the community.

"Does not this performance of duty involve the right to share in the building up and extension of the social order?

"The women protest against this lack of political rights, in virtue both of their work for the community and of their worth as human beings. They demand political equality with men. They demand the direct, equal and secret franchise for all legislative bodies, full equality in the communes and in legal representation of their interests."

The agitation of German women for full political rights will undoubtedly make a deep impression upon Germany taught by three and a half years war the part women take in warfare. American women who see their long battle for enfranchisement brought to settlement by a little direct action must hope that German women will follow up the first stroke of their manifesto by a demand that cannot be ignored by the German government.

English Labor Women

WOMEN members of the Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress meeting last week in England sent a message asking cooperation of American women.

"It is particularly fitting that we who have just won the franchise should feel ourselves thus drawn closer to the women of the United States, many of whom have had it for some time. It is an excellent occasion for us to urge upon our sisters in America how much they and we can do toward the realization of the league of nations which shall make war impossible. Let us both resolve to continue without ceasing to press upon our respective governments that no peace will be satisfactory to the women of England and America which does not provide for such international peace arrangements."

The English women also asked German women to join this movement. Their resolutions said:

"Surely our sympathies ought to go to many women in Germany, for they have suffered even more than we, and most of them are as desirous of peace as we are."

In answer to the appeal of the English delegates to work for a league of nations the Women's Peace Party of New York wired back an answer that further stresses the new political consciousness of women:

"Greetings. We congratulate the British Labor Party on its recent generous and intelligent statement of British peace terms. We pledge our newly-won political power to work with you for a League for Nations based on free markets, free seas and general disarmament.

"EMILY BALCH,
"CRYSTAL EASTMAN,
"ANNE HERENDEEN,
"For the Woman's Peace Party of New York."

Mr. Fess Not an Anti

MR. Fess, representative from Ohio, is not an anti-suffragist! He was accidentally quoted as such in THE SUFFRAGIST of January 19; the floods of protest the mistake called forth proved that Mr. Fess's support of suffrage in the state of Ohio and in the House is widely known and appreciated. THE SUFFRAGIST knew and appreciated it, too, and apologizes to Mr. Fess for carelessness.

Note

THE SUFFRAGIST is published this week on Wednesday because the shortage of coal, the five-day interval and the Monday closing regulations made the regular Saturday publication impossible.

The Democratic Tide Turns in the Senate

Hon. J. H. Gallinger,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY Dear Senator Gallinger:

I am glad to know that so large a proportion—not less than seventy-five per cent of the Republicans in the Senate are going to support the federal woman suffrage amendment.

The vote in the House—one hundred and sixty-five yeas out of the total of one hundred and ninety-eight of the Republicans voting—shows that the Republican Party is taking the leading part in the liberal and inevitable movement for enfranchising women.

I hope that when the vote is taken in the Senate, it will be found that the few yet unconvinced Republicans will be ready to unite with the majority in giving such a total vote as will demonstrate to the entire country that the Republican Party is a unit on this vital question.

The Republican Party will do as it has done in the past, and take the lead in completing the work of giving a square deal to the women in this country, who are at this very moment standing shoulder to shoulder with their husbands and fathers, their sons and brothers, in the great war for liberty and justice.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE above letter of Colonel Roosevelt lent impetus to the activity in the Republican camp this week in regard to federal suffrage.

During the seeming Congressional lull as to federal suffrage, Republican and Democratic members are zealously counting each others votes and furtively comparing notes. It is predicted that the bill will be acted on during February. While individual Senators take a high ground, like Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, an old friend of suffrage, who declared that "this amendment should be supported purely on its merits and not selfishly for political motives" the statements of the rank and file membership to Woman's Party lobbyists show that the same party rivalry that is admitted to have put the bill through the House will play its part in putting it through the Senate.

It is hoped that when the roll is called Republican support in the Senate will be as great as in the House where 83 per cent of the Republicans voted yea and made up for the mere fifty per cent of the Democrats.

A growing factor in the coming contest is the close watch being kept on the Senate by the voting States. State legislatures are jealous of their prestige with new constituents as exemplified by the following typical resolutions which were introduced in the New York legislature last week, passing in both houses by large majorities.

"WHEREAS, the resolution submitting to the legislatures of the states the amendment removing the sex qualification for suffrage is now before the United States Senate.

"Now, Therefore, Be is Resolved, That the Senators representing the state of New York in the United States Senate be, and they hereby are, requested to voice the expressed will of the people of this state by voting for and doing all in their power to secure the immediate passage of the said resolution."

Labor is rallying to the support of the amendment in all sections of the country, such powerful unions as the Bricklayers, of Philadelphia, seven hundred strong, and the marine engineers National Convention, urging their membership to the attention of this matter so vital to the women of labor throughout the country.

E. M. Nockles, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, while in Washington to represent before the President the demands of the packinghouse workers, said to Mrs. Lawrence Lewis: "Organized labor has always stood for the enfranchisement of women. But even if a man has opposed suffrage up to this time, he ought to realize that the great war has changed the face of everything, and that woman suffrage should be hastened for the benefit of the nation, of women and of industry."

The Chicago Federation has passed a resolution urging the Senate to pass the suffrage amendment.

Many Senators before reluctant to be quoted on the suffrage issue have given out statements as to the passage of federal suffrage during the next few weeks. Among these statements are the following:

SENATOR Ransdell, of Louisiana, Democrat: "I am heartily in favor of the amendment and convinced it should be passed by this Congress. I think the Democratic Party ought to do all that it can to shove it through. As for myself I will certainly do all I can to secure its passage."

Senator Poindexter, of Washington, Republican: "You have every chance of winning. The Republicans will give the amendment the support it needs, and if the Democrats will do their part you are sure of the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate."

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, Democrat: "The Democrats are going to do everything they can to bring the amendment before the floor at the earliest possible moment. They are anxious that there shall be no indication of obstruction or delay. By the first of March the amendment will be reached (on the calendar)."

Senator Jones, of New Mexico, Democrat: "I am in favor of bringing the bill to a vote within a few weeks after it has passed the House and will help to find votes to secure its passage. If it passed the House with the President's support, it will pass the Senate."

Senator Johnson, of California, Republican: "Woman suffrage is no longer an experiment. It has been tried and found good and there remains no logical excuse for further delaying its adoption as a national institution."

Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, Democrat: "I have favored suffrage for women for many years. The argument that future Democratic success depends on supporting this amendment is an appeal to selfish political interest that I do not approve—it should be supported purely on its merits."

Senator Sherman, of Illinois, Republican: "Democratic senators cannot afford to have the resolution defeated. I hope the amendment will win as an act of justice. Republicans will not be responsible for its defeat."

SENATOR Phelan, of California, Democrat: "All of us who believe in suffrage as a demonstrated success must favor the policy involved in the federal amendment, submitting the matter for ratification as provided by the constitution. All the suffrage states will vote for the amendment, and I hear, with the exception of three or four states, it will receive strong support in the South. I shall cordially support the amendment in the Senate."

Senator Fernald, of Maine, Republican: "I think a large majority of suffragists favor the amendment. It is part of the Maine Republican platform, and I feel inclined to support it in spite of the fact that the state voted against it."

GOVERNOR George W. P. Hunt, of Arizona, and Governor E. D. Boyle, of Nevada, are among the State Executives who have personally appealed to the President for the passage of the suffrage amendment at this time. Governor Hunt's telegram reads:

"In my judgment, the extending of the franchise to women, by federal enactment, would meet with general approval and would result beneficially for the future of the country. I deem it particularly appropriate at the present time, when the women of the nation are shouldering so many of the responsibilities imposed by the war, that they should be given a voice in public affairs through the elective franchise.

GEO. W. P. HUNT,
Governor."

Concluded on Page 11

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

On the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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The Conquerors

THE battle has finally begun. After four generations of skirmishing and vanguard engagements, the enemies of democracy are forced to give battle on the suffrage lines.

The first trench is taken. Only one more defense separates the army of women from the open field of ratification.

The thin gray line of veterans who dared the first assault on the Congressional intrenchments have marched on. But their flags have not been furled. Indomitable crusaders have kept the banners high.

Where women fought, few and unarmed, millions now stand, with the naked sword of political power in their hands. The President has seen that shining host. It is for him to say:

"Gentlemen of the Senate, lay down your arms."

The way has been closed too long. Women shall pass on their road to liberty.

But he and his followers shall not forget the snapping flags and the naked swords.

Why We Picketed the White House

By Anna Kelton Wiley

MRS. Wiley, the wife of Dr. Harvey Wiley, the pure food expert, picketed the White House during the last demonstrations that called on the President to support the enfranchisement of women. Her account, which follows, is reprinted from "Good Housekeeping."

THE struggle for the enfranchisement of women is now nearly seventy years old. Since 1848, when the first women's rights' convention was held in Seneca Falls, N. Y., women have petitioned, written, interviewed, and deputized for suffrage. No effort, no expense, no sacrifice has been spared. For nearly seventy years women have traveled this country from one end to the other, from North to South, from East to West, by horse and by foot, by train and by motor, preaching the gospel of democracy. The gospel has been preached to all men, to high and low, to the laborer and the professional man, to the business man and the politician. The need for true democracy in righting wrongs, in cultivating responsibility and character, and as a matter of simple justice, has been presented from every angle to the men voters of the country. And the result of this gigantic appeal in seventy years is the securing of full suffrage in twelve states and partial suffrage in seven others.

"How long must women wait for liberty," the cry of Inez Milholland, that gallant young crusader for suffrage, in the last speech before her death, would be answered by another century of sacrifice and effort, before the women of the entire nation could be enfranchised, if only the old means were relied upon. It is asking too much of the women of this country that this cruel sacrifice of the lives and efforts of women be longer continued. To believe in the principle of suffrage, and yet to require the women of the country to personally canvass the male vote in thirty-six more states is supreme hypocrisy. As it is a practical impossibility in many states to secure woman suffrage by state referendum or constitutional amendment, one is reminded of the nursery fable of the little boy who wanted to go swimming and who, while being encouraged in his desire, was told, not to go near the water.

THE imposition of this labor of Sisyphus upon women is an index of man's estimate of women. To compel the women of this household and of the nation to go down into the alleys, the slums, and the hidden places to persuade the ignorant immigrant, the vicious, the indifferent, and the prejudiced men to give them that which they are entitled to by every claim of justice and of reason is a monstrous thing, when in each state is gathered together, in decent assemblage, a competent body of lawmakers qualified to deal with the question. It is because of men's indifference to or contempt of women's needs, aspirations, and point of view, that the federal amendment enfranchising women was not referred to the state legislatures for ratification long ago.

It was not until the Woman's Party came into being, and with clear politcal vision aroused the woman voters of the West to self-consciousness, that the acute stage in the history of the woman-suffrage amendment arrived. Drafted by Susan B. Anthony, a Quakeress, in 1878, the amendment has in the last five years been infused with new life by another Quakeress, Alice Paul. In 1913 she began her active campaign for its passage. In five years the movement has grown from a perfunctory annual hearing, before a Congressional Committee, to an immediate issue of national politics, accorded a plank in every platform. In the beginning of the year 1913 the federal amendment for woman suffrage had been forgotten; today it is a dominant politcal question not to be disposed of except by a Congressional two-thirds vote.

FINDING our amendment blocked by the party in power at every turn of the road, refused further audiences by the President, and told by him to "concert public opinion," we determined to lay the responsibility for the indifference of Congress to our amendment where the responsibility belonged, upon the leader of the party in power. We determined to organize at the White House gates, a silent, daily reminder of the insistence of our claims. We determined not to lose the ground we had gained and the efforts that had been expended in bringing the amendment into the forefront of politics. We determined not to be put aside like children, and told to wait for weightier measures, because we considered it imperative that women be enfranchised at this time. We felt that it would be wrong longer to delay our question, that in the horrible condition of the world it pressed more insistently than ever before for settlement. We believed that in the inevitable readjustment, following the war, women's share in the nation's life should not be overlooked. The anguish in the world today, caused by arrogant, autocratic governments, proves that all educated, responsible, human beings should participate in the maintenance of the governments under which they live.

This was the burning zeal that prompted us to do this unpopular thing. This was the "soul urge" that made us willing to endure martyrdom for our cause. This was the line of reasoning that led us to put principle before personality. This was the conviction that made us obey conscience rather than convenience. Not to have been willing to endure the gloom of prison would have made moral slackers of all. We should have stood self-convicted cowards.

FOR myself, I was upheld by a fearless husband, who said: "I have fought all my life for a principle. If it is your conscience to go, I will not stand in your way." And in our organization we were sustained by two noble utterances of the President. The first, quoted from his famous war message:

"We shall fight for the things we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government. . . . To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness, and the peace which she has treasured."

The second from a speech, made on May 15th, to one hundred and fifty British and American representatives of organized labor.

"We are fighting for democracy in a larger sense than can be expressed in any political term. There are many forms of democratic government, and we are not fighting for any particular form, but we are fighting for the essential part of it all, namely, that we are all equally interested in our social and political life, and all have a right to a voice in the government under which we live, and that when *men and women are equally admitted to those rights we have the best safeguard of justice and peace that the world affords. There is no other safeguard.*"

ACTING upon this ringing challenge for democracy, and remembering that the President has, time after time, with the utmost patriotism and courage, stood out for many measures, in direct opposition to his party, and, in the most masterly and statesmanlike way, imposed his wishes upon Congress, we considered it wise to continue our course of action after the outbreak of the war.

Strange irony of fate it was that a banner bearing the first utterance, quoted above, caused the first arrest. Since then two hundred and eighteen women have been arrested, and ninety-one have served jail sentences. Of the hardships and cruelty imposed upon us in jail it is not my purpose to speak. Suffice it to say that the untenable position of imprisoning women for demanding democracy at home, while sacrificing precious lives in securing democracy abroad, could be endured no longer. The prison doors have opened wide, and as I write word comes of the promised vote in the House of Representatives early in the session. May the Sixty-fifth Congress give us the two-thirds vote, and refer this question of woman's enfranchisement, where it belongs, to the legislatures of the states for settlement.

Mrs. William Kent Closes a Triumphant Year

THE Committee of Two Hundred, that loyal group of members of the Woman's Party who have made possible the upkeep of the National Headquarters, under the chairmanship of Mrs. William Kent have just brought to a close a fourth successful year. On January 23, Mrs. Kent entertained the committee at her Washington home at a reception that was significant in that it focussed the eyes of the hundreds of guests on the future, the fulfillment of the hopes of the Woman's Party; there was no dwelling on the past accomplishment of the Party itself or of this supporting committee.

But the women present who have worked with Mrs. Kent for the past four years, who know her earnest struggle to maintain the dignified setting of the National Woman's Party, themselves turned back in remembrance. They thought of the early struggle in Washington, only five years removed —of the first humble F Street headquarters of the Woman's Party, of those thrilling years in Cameron House—years that will forever make that now-deserted building a national memorial to thousands of women. They remembered the women who first stepped loyally forward when Mrs. Kent organized the committee in 1914, to help share that growing burden. Those women were thirteen in number. They are:

Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Mrs. Christian Hemmick, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Miss Sheldon Jackson, Miss Caroline Katzenstein, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Miss Eliza H. Lord, Miss Helen Munro, Miss Clara Louise Thompson, Miss Joy Webster, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Mrs. John Jay White.

EVERY year since that humble inauguration the list of women who have contributed to the financial upkeep of the National Headquarters has grown. The women who are now on the roster, represent many states, including the District of Columbia, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Wyoming, Nevada, California, New Mexico, Louisiana, Virginia, Maryland.

After expending over $4,000 for rental during 1917, the committee has started the New Year by completely paying the rental for the new Headquarters of the National Woman's Party at 14 Jackson Place for a period of two years. $10,500 was raised in gifts and an additional sum was advanced by Mrs. F. R. Hazard, without interest, to secure the new headquarters for this period of time. An additional sum was furnished by the committee for the re-furnishing of the beautiful and commodious place. With rentals rising steadily in the Capital it was necessary to raise this sum in a short time to secure the place by prepayment. This result was accomplished through the efforts of Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Woman's Party, cooperating with Mrs. Kent in making possible a National Headquarters for the coming ratification Campaign of the National Woman's Party.

Mrs. William Kent and Her Children

The new headquarters of the National Woman's Party, exactly opposite, across Lafayette Square, from the old Headquarters, and a stone's throw from Pennsylvania Avenue and the White House, are to be housed in a four-story building with a classic white stone front. The building set between red brick buildings stands out in dignity and beauty from the Square. It will amply house not only the many national business departments of the Woman's Party, but also afford a home for many workers. THE SUFFRAGIST offices will occupy a section of the building; and a restaurant will be opened within the building for the convenience of not only suffrage workers but the general public, to whom the memory of the Cameron House Dining-room with its summer setting in the old garden has become a cherished memory.

THE members of the Committee who are this year making the larger establishment a reality are:

Mrs. William Kent, of California, Chairman and Treasurer of the Committee of Two Hundred; Mrs. Frederick T. Ackermann, N. Y.; Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.; Mrs. Henry Atwater, Ill.; Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.; Mrs. Rosella S. Baylis, La.; Mrs. Charles D. Blaney, Calif.; Mrs. John Winters Brannan, N. Y.; Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y.; Mrs. W. T. Burch, D. C.; Rev. Olympia Brown, Wis.; Mrs. Ferree Brinton, Pa.; Mrs. Alfred H. Bright, Minn.; Mrs. Joel L. English, Conn.; Miss H. W. Freshour, Ohio; Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, D. C.; Mrs. Joseph Fels, N. Y.; Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.; Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.; Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, D. C.; Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.; Miss Grace Henshaw, Mass.; Mrs. Christian Hemmick, D. C.; A Philadelphia Friend; Miss Eliza H. Lord, D. C.; Miss Ellen K. Lente, N. Y.; Miss Louise Lewis, Pa.; Miss Eleanor Lawler, Calif.; Miss Electa S. Lawton, D. C.; Dr. Clara Ludlow, D. C.; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.; Mr. Shippen Lewis, Pa.; Miss Helen Munroe, D. C.; Miss Anne Martin, Nevada; Mrs. Sophie Meredith, Va.; Mrs. Frances Wilson, Ill.; Mrs. Juliet B. Rublee, N. Y.; Miss Ella Riegel, Pa.; Miss Aline E. Solomon, D. C.; Stanton Suffrage Club, D. C.; Mrs. J. W. Steed, Va.; Mrs. L. T. Steed, D. C.; Miss Eliza Tonks, D. C.; Miss Abigail D. Thompson, Minn.; Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.; Mrs. L. T. Warner, Conn.; Mrs. Alden H. Potter, Minn.; Mrs. S. B. M. Young D. C.; Mrs. Wm. H. Blauvelt, N. Y.; Mrs. Wm. L. Colt, N. Y.; Miss Amy Comstock, Wis.; Mrs. Lucius O. Cuthbert, Calif.; Miss Fanny T. Cochran, Pa.; Misses Crocker, D. C.; Mrs. E. C. Crosset, Ill.; Mrs. E. Dana Durand, Minn; Mrs. Paul Dessez, D. C.; Mrs. George H. Day, Conn; Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.; Mrs. Davis Ewing, Ill.; Mrs. George Hendrie, Mich.; Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, N. Y.; Mrs. Donald Hooker, Md., The Hooker Twins, Md.; Miss Mary Ingham, Pa.; Miss Sheldon Jackson, D. C.; Mrs. Henry Justice, Pa.; Miss Caroline Katzenstein, Pa.; Dr. Cora Smith King, D. C.; Miss Elizabeth K. Kundsen, Calif.; Miss Marie E. Kennedy, Pa.; Mrs. G. Brown Miller, D. C.; Miss Marian May, N. Y.; Mrs. Jennie L. Monroe, D. C.; Mrs. Chas. J. Oppenheim; N. Y.; Miss Edith V. Poole, Conn.; Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., N. Y.; Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Ill.; Mrs. James L. Rector, Ohio; Richland Center Woman Suffrage Club, Wis.; Mrs. Joshua S. Raynolds, New Mex.; Miss Margery G. Ross, Wyo.; Mrs. Harvey Wiley, D. C.; Mrs. Valentine Winters, Ohio; Miss Joy Webster, D. C.; Mrs. Eva C. Welch, Calif.; Miss Florence G. Youmans, Minn.; Mrs. Pope Yeatman, Pa.; Miss Clara L.

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The Nation Makes an Insistent Demand on the Senate

A WAVE of suffrage activity is during these final weeks of the national suffrage struggle sweeping the country from coast to coast Women in widely separated states have been awakened to new energy. A determination to bring before every Senator the realization that the women of the nation are behind the great demand for liberty has animated thousands of men and women, speaking as organizations and as individuals.

The voice of the South is part of the great chorus of demands. In Texas, for the first time in the history of the state, the Branch of the Woman's Party is financing a national organizer to put before women in all parts of the state the exact situation in the Capital. Mrs. St. Clair Thompson, of North Carolina, one of the suffragists who first organized for national suffrage in Texas, has taken up this work. Not only are Texas women bringing to bear on Senator Culberson the pressure of their demand for favorable action—Senator Sheppard has already gone on record as favoring the federal amendment—but they are perfecting district organization in every part of the state, preparing for the inevitable ratification which they hope will place Texas among the group of progressive Southern states which will immediately ratify. Headquarters have been opened by Mrs. Thompson in Houston, where weekly meetings for the discussion of organization plans will be held.

During the last week a victory meeting gathered at the Levy Tea Room in Houston, with Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, state chairman, presiding. The campaign on the Senate from Texas which was planned at this meeting, has already begun to bear fruit.

EN route to Texas Mrs. Thompson stopped over in New Orleans to outline the National situation to the Executive Committee and the friends of the Louisiana Branch of the Woman's Party at a meeting held at the Grunewald Hotel, with Mrs. M. L. Graham-Bankston as state chairman presiding. Mrs. Thompson described the turn of the tide in the South and named a number of recent Southern Congressmen who have listened to the recommendation of the President, including Drane, of Florida; Sumner, Connelly and Gregg, of Texas; and Johnson, of Kentucky. She emphasized suffrage work at this crisis as a patriotic duty, and met with a warm reception. A resolution was adopted calling on the President to support the bill in the upper house.

In South Carolina, Virginia and Maryland suffrage activity has also gained sudden impetus. Mrs. W. P. Vaughan, state chairman of the Woman's Party in South Carolina, immediately following action in the House called a meeting of the Equal Suffrage League of Greenville, including members of the National Woman's Party, to plan, not only the campaign on the Senate, but the future policy in the state.

KEEN rivalry has already begun to be felt as to which Southern state shall first ratify the amendment. In Virginia an intensive labor campaign has been undertaken, with Mrs. D. E. Hooker and Miss Gladys Greiner working with Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, the state chairman, to secure pressure from every labor union in the state of Virginia on Senators Swanson and Martin. A meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Meredith in Richmond January 28, with Mrs. Meredith presiding and Miss Alice Paul, National Chairman of the Woman's Party, presenting the new situation to Virginia women.

INTENSE activity in Maryland has awakened politicians in that state to the changing situation. The speeches of Dudley Field Malone have largely contributed to this result. In the Hall of the Legislature at Annapolis Mr. Malone spoke to a large audience. This meeting was arranged by Mrs. Charles Ogle. Mr. Malone was also the speaker at a meeting at the Country Club in Baltimore January 19, where a new group was animated by sense of coming victory. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, a series of meetings are being held by Miss Lucy Branham and Mrs. Amelia Himes Walker on the Eastern Shore in the interest of the pending Presidential suffrage bill which may exercise so powerful a leverage in the Senate result.

On January 25, Miss Branham spoke to labor at their own request, outlining the acute national suffrage situation before the Marine Engineers National Convention which sent 700 delegates to this conference.

IN the Eastern states there is a like activity. Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania are all agitating for the passage of the suffrage bill through the Senate. Miss Mabel Vernon has held meetings at Montpelier and Burlington in Vermont, ably assisted by Miss L. C. Daniels, of Grafton, and hopes for the favorable vote of Senator Page, who recognizes the change in the national situation. A state conference followed the Montpelier meeting, held in the courthouse, where, following the election of new officers, the state plans in the event of ratification were discussed.

In Connecticut sections that had never before heard the National situation analyzed have been stirred by federal amendment speakers. Large meetings have been held in Putnam, by Mrs. Ascough, state chairman, and Miss Vernon; in New Haven at the Taft Hotel by Mrs. Ascough, Mrs. Toscan Bennet and Miss Vernon; in New Britain by Miss Flanagan and Mrs. Ascough; and in Hartford at a great mass meeting with Dudley Field Malone and Mrs. H. O. Havermeyer as speakers.

This meeting, held at Parsons Theater, aroused wide interest in all classes. Not only radicals of all faiths, but politicians from all camps, as well as a representative suffrage crowd, filled the theater to the very roof. The big place, gay with the picket banners of purple, white and gold, rocked with applause during the evening. Mrs. D. W. Ascough, state chairman, presided, with Mrs. Toscan Bennet introducing Mr. Malone. $2,210 was pledged and collected to finish the suffrage battle in this country, collected in sums that ranged from a thousand to a dollar. Adverse local papers were converted to the suffrage cause. The Hartford Post contributed $50 through its owner, and later promised to support editorially the final drive in the Senate.

Headquarters have been opened at the Allyn House in Hartford, and a series of teas and business meetings have been held there. Miss Katherene Mullen and Miss Katherine Flanagan, who have charge of the state organization, have interested business women in work for the national amendment. The two months of intensive work in Connecticut have been generously financed by Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood and Mrs. George Day.

AT an executive meeting of the Massachusetts Branch, held in Framingham January 13, at the home of Mrs. Edward D. Bement, with Miss Alice Paul, National Chairman, present, state plans were outlined. Miss Rebecca Hourwich, of New York, will begin the District organization of the state in February and help with the Malone mass meeting which is to be held in Boston March 3. Mrs. John C. Edwards, who has lately been appointed a member of the National Advisory Council of the Woman's Party, with Miss Kelley, will come to Washington during February to assist in the final drive on the Senate.

Miss Anne Martin, National Vice-Chairman, was the speaker at a tea held in Philadelphia at the Art Alliance in which the suffrage outlook was discussed. This meeting was the first of a monthly series of like gatherings at which men and women of affairs will focus attention on the federal amendment crisis in the Senate. Miss Beulah Amidon will be the speaker February 15. Miss Mary Ingham, state chairman, on January 22, presided at a state executive meeting at the home of Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, where Miss Alice Paul and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis were the speakers. $500 was contributed for the national work in the Capital. Miss Iris Calderhead, as national organizer, will arrange the Malone mass meeting in Pittsburg, assisting Miss Mary Bakewell, state vice-chairman. The District organization of the state during the next few weeks will be carried on briskly through a series of drawing-room meetings being planned for the eastern section of the state by Mrs. Charles Klauder and others.

The West has also rallied to the dramatic close of the long suffrage battle. In San Francisco an enthusiastic victory meeting was held by the State Branch at which Mrs. Orlow Black presided. She writes: "No machine-made letter can ever convey the appreciation we feel for what you and others of your kind have done for suffrage. You brought us over the top." Mrs. Eleanor Carlisle, State Chairman of California, Mrs. Frederick Thompson, Miss Gail Laughlin and Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, were among the speakers at this jubilee who re-pledged themselves for the finish of the battle.

Among the resolutions from the West that are reaching Washington is one from the City Council of Colorado Springs which reads: "We, the City Council of Colorado Springs, request the active support of the President of the United States for the National Suffrage Amendment by making it an Administration measure and securing its passage in this session of Congress.—Very respectfully, *Charles Chapman, City Clerk.*

Demands for the passage of the federal amendment in the Senate have come from the Women's Council of National Defence of Colorado and from the Denver Trade and Labor Council. Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, the well known Colorado educational leader, saw the President personally in Washington, and made a plea for the speedy passage of federal suffrage. Miss Gertrude Vaile, in charge of the Civilian War Relief in Colorado, is actively assisting in the final drive on the Senate. Miss Alice Henkle, of Chicago, and Dr. Long, of Colorado Springs, organizing the districts of Colorado, believe that the suffrage amendment, if passed by the Senate this spring, will be promptly ratified by the Legislature of Colorado in January.

With the idea of making a final appeal for the suffrage bill in the Senate, District organization in Michigan is also going forward with zeal. Miss Joy Young, of Virginia, is co-operating with the State Branch under the chairmanship of Mrs. Nelson Whittemore. Dudley Field Malone will speak at a mass meeting in Detroit for the amendment in February, the meeting to be preceded by an informal supper. Miss Young during her stay in Michigan will be the guest of Mrs. Paul Reyneau, who represented Michigan on the picket line and was imprisoned for her belief in Occoquan workhouse.

Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore, of Detroit, is co-operating with the Illinois State Branch, with headquarters in Chicago. A state-wide organization campaign is being planned under the chairmanship of Miss Ella J. Abeel, following the Dudley Field Malone mass meeting to be held at the Central Music Hall on February 6. Already the boxes at this auditorium have been disposed of and politicians seem keenly interested. Mr. Malone will be the guest of the University Club while in Chicago, and be the guest of honor at a luncheon under the auspices of the National Woman's Party, to be held at the La Salle Hotel.

The Minnesota Branch of the National Woman's Party has sent their executive secretary, Mrs. C. G. Moller, to Washington to bring in person numbers of petitions to Senator Kellogg voicing the demand of the men and women of Minnesota that the suffrage amendment bill have his support and assistance in the Senate. With Mrs. Moller came Mrs. Alden Potter, vice-chairman of the Woman's Party in Minnesota, to devote three weeks of intensive lobbying on members of the Senate who might be interested in hearing the voice of the Northwest.

The Organization of the Capital

By Julia Emory, National Headquarters Organizer

Miss Julia Emory

A VIGOROUS house-to-house campaign is going on in the District. Each chairman is canvassing her "beat," enrolling new members, securing subscriptions for the "SUFFRAGIST," and rolling up signatures to the petition urging the immediate passage of the national suffrage amendment in the Senate.

A "Flying Squadron" has been arranged for Monday, January 28, at which time a group of workers will descend upon a certain portion of territory in southeast Washington. Mrs. Ida Mae Waters and others will give five-minute speeches from the street corners while the other members of the "Squadron" will conduct an intensive house-to-house canvass.

On Thursday, January 31, Miss Betty Gram, the young Oregon girl who came on to Washington to "do her bit for democracy" and was jailed for her belief and who is now the youngest lobbyist of the Woman's Party, will speak at a meeting of the girls of the Henry D. Cooke School.

Miss Maude Younger was the speaker before a recent afternoon meeting of the Open Forum of the Secular League and so interested were her listeners, that the heated discussion lasted until nearly seven o'clock, at which time a resolution was passed urging the President and Members of Congress to do all in their power toward the speedy passage of the amendment.

One interesting feature of the organizing work in the Capital was the request of the colored people of the Open Forum of the Miner Normal School for one of the members of the Woman's Party to address them. Miss Rebecca Hourwich, who has recently returned from accompanying Miss Younger on her speaking trip through the South, spoke to them on January 15. An enthusiastic group of women were present. The suffrage question was discussed from every point of view and so fully did the women realize the importance of enfranchisement for American women, and so eager were they to help in any way possible that plans were made for immediate organization of the colored women of the District. A meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Pelham, their chairman, on January 28.

AT a meeting which filled the assembly hall of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, January 13, the Association unanimously adopted a resolution urging the United States Senate to pass the amendment to the Constitution granting suffrage to women.

The resolution was offered at the close of an address by Miss Beulah Amidon, of the National Woman's Party. The audience was composed largely of men in uniform. Miss Amidon spoke of the growth of the woman suffrage propaganda; how it had been put aside by the wars of the past, and declared that in the present war the women of the country were determined to press the issue until success crowned their efforts.

PERHAPS the most interesting and unique feature at present, surely one of the most important, in the work in the District is the Susan B. Anthony Birthday Fund which is being raised in order to carry to a glorious finish the work for which she gave a whole life-time of labor, the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the Congress of the United States. Those who cannot, perhaps, give a life-time to the work which she began, but who appreciate her brave sacrifices and noble struggles and who wish to act upon that appreciation, may do so most effectively by sending contributions immediately to the Susan B. Anthony Birthday Fund. All donations, no matter how large or small will be appreciated. Let's make February 15 a glorious birthday.

States That Have Full and Partial Suffrage

Full Suffrage

Washington, Arizona, Oregon, Montana, California, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, Kansas, Utah, New York

Primary Suffrage

Arkansas

Presidential Suffrage

Michigan, Rhode Island

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

North Dakota, Illinois, Nebraska

Municipal Suffrage

Vermont

Municipal Suffrage in Charter Cities

Florida, Ohio

School, Bond or Tax Suffrage

New Mexico, Mississippi, South Dakota, Kentucky, Oklahoma, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Iowa, Connecticut, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Louisiana

The Democratic Tide Turns in the Senate

Concluded from Page 5

ONE of the significant features of the nation-wide demand for action in the Senate on suffrage lies in the fact that New York state, just enfranchised, is pouring in more demands in the form of resolutions than any other state. Among these signs of alert political consciousness are the following forceful resolutions directed at the backward senators of New York:

From the Civic Club, affiliated with the Committee of One Thousand Women: "Resolved, That we, New York women voters, in mass meeting assembled under the auspices of the Committee of One Thousand Women, at the Civic League, 14 West Twelfth Street, call upon the Senate of the United States to submit the suffrage amendment to the State Legislatures as an act of justice to the women of the country and of the world.—*Amy M. Hicks, Chairman.*

From the Alumnae Association of Vassar College: Whereas, On January 10, the House of Representatives passed a resolution submitting to the several states a Constitutional amendment enfranchising women; and Whereas, the Senate must also act favorably upon this matter before it can be submitted to the state legislatures, therefore be it Resolved, That the Alumnae Association of Vassar College, assembled in New York City, January 19, 1918, respectfully urges the Senate to take immediate action upon this amendment submitting woman suffrage to the states. Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each New York state senator and to the President and Vice-President of the United States. (Accepted unanimously with applause). (Signed) *Julia F. Wicker, '99, Secretary.*

From the New York Union Republican Club: "Resolved, That this meeting of the Union Republican Club call upon President Wilson and the Democratic Administration to give effective support to the National suffrage amendment and secure its immediate passage in the Senate of the United States. Be it further Resolved, That this meeting call upon Senators Calder and Wadsworth to vote YEA on the National suffrage amendment. This action will prove them faithful representatives of the electorate of New York state, who instructed them of their will in referendum last fall; and will help to establish at home that democracy for which our boys are fighting abroad."

The same resolution was passed by the Republican Clubs of the 18th and 28th Assembly Districts, both in the 20th Congressional District, through the co-operation of Miss Lucy Eastman, District Chairman.

Mrs. William Kent Closes Triumphant Year

Concluded from Page 8

Thompson, D. C.; Mrs. John Jay White, D. C.; Mrs. James Whittemore, Mich.

MISS Anne Martin, vice-chairman of the Woman's Party, and Mrs. Robert Baker, of the National Executive Committee, gave forward-looking talks on the future of the almost-finished suffrage battle at the reception tendered these members by Mrs. Kent. Miss Martin vividly described the last days of the party struggle for the Amendment in the House, and the rallying of Democratic support to the measure in response to the Republican Party's caucus endorsement of it. Miss Martin explained that the situation in the Senate had developed the same party issue character, marked by the same generous Republican support, that had been given it in the House. While less than fifty per cent of the Democrats have so far declared themselves in the Senate she predicted the same result in the Senate as in the House at an early date.

Mrs. Baker declared that while 'there was glory enough for all' in the recent victory, and that every suffragist had contributed to the result, she felt that the contribution of Alice Paul had been unique since it was she who had brought the political power of women to consciousness, and used that power in the most effective way to hold the party in power responsible. Mrs. Baker predicted that when it comes to ratification Miss Paul can be counted on to make also the politicians of the states see the suffrage issue favorably for their own sakes as well as for ours.

Mrs. Kent was assisted in receiving by Reverend Olympia Brown, Mrs. W. Thompson Burch, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, Miss Ella Riegel, Mrs. Frances J. Heney, Miss Eleanor Lawlor, Miss Anne Martin, Mrs. G. Brown Miller and Mrs. Julius Rosenwald. Mrs. E. C. Crosset and Mrs. Henry Atwater poured tea for Mrs. Kent.

Comments of the Press

Fair Warning to Democrats

If You Beat Woman Suffrage, Woman Suffrage Will Beat You. Don't Make Any Mistake About It

YOU can't have a nation half slave and half free—especially if slaves in the slave states have friends in some free states.

It was possible to keep all the women of the country political slaves for many years.

But it isn't possible to keep them slaves politically any longer—for the women that cannot vote in the slave states have friends in free states, where women are treated with respect.

Let Democrats in Congress keep their minds on this fact:

If you refuse to give women the right to vote throughout the nation, if you refuse them the federal amendment, then the women that vote already will refuse to let your party run the nation hereafter.

It is true that Democratic gentlemen from the South and elsewhere have the power. They can say to the women: "For reasons satisfactory to ourselves, local reasons and others, we can't let you vote."

On the other hand, the women of the free states can and will say to these same Democrats:

"For reasons perfectly satisfactory to us, and which you will remember for some time, we are going to kick the Democratic Party out of power."

It is not a question as to whether or not Democrats will kindly condescend to let women vote.

The question is, will the women consent to let Democrats stay in power? We tell them frankly that the women will consent to do nothing of the kind, if Democrats don't show political respect for women.

Those that for local reasons dislike the idea of woman suffrage must attend to their own local reasons in their own way. Their problems are real, no doubt.

But they can no longer run this country half slave and half free, or three-quarters free and one-quarter slave—as regards the women.

Women are intelligent and they have been taught through years the value of punishment—they have had to stand a great deal of it.

Congressmen of the Democratic persuasion from New York State may say this to their friends from the South and say it with absolute conviction:

If Congress does not give the vote to women at this session there will be few, if any Democratic congressmen sent back from New York state at the next election.—*Washington Times, January 7, 1918.*

From San Francisco Examiner

A Change

Republicans Turning Up

IT would hardly be correct to say that the Republicans have won the first skirmish of the political battle of 1918, to look no farther ahead, but there must be a vast deal of quiet satisfaction among the leaders over the result of the vote on woman suffrage in the House. Republicans were on the winning side with a vengeance, five out of six voting for the amendment, while their traditional opponents were almost evenly divided. It is thus the literal truth that the federal amendment conferring votes upon women owes its passage in the House much more to the Republican Party than to the Democratic.—*New York Evening Post, January 12.*

A Miracle

THE passage of the suffrage amendment by the House, amid stirring scenes of tribute to the women who have fought so long and hard for the ballot, is a signpost of real national progress. It registers the first national advance won by democracy in America as a consequence of the war.

It is the fruition of long effort, of prolonged sacrifice and labor by a distinguished line of devoted women. . . .

The achievement of a two-third vote in the House seems a miracle in view of the opposition which heretofore existed.—*New York Tribune, January 11.*

The Impelling Motive

EITHER the United States Senate will immediately take favorable action on the Susan B. Anthony amendment resolution, as adopted by the House of Representatives, or another nation-stirring fight will occupy the main attention of the people.

Setting aside the simple question of justice which alone should bring the resolution unanimous endorsement, it is obvious that the best interests of the country demand that this matter be settled, for so long as it is pending in Congress, just so long will earnest workers see that it remains a live issue in Washington.

That citizenship rights for the women of the United States are inevitable every thinking person knows. President Wilson's sudden capitulation spoke of a vision of the "writing on the wall" that he should have seen long ago—party expediency, party safety in fact, demanded that he give the encouragement so long asked for by the doughty pickets, while it is altogether certain that Dudley Malone's reminder of how the "West Was Won for Wilson" recalled that the Democratic Administration was also honor bound to expedite in every way possible justice for American women.

Subsequent to the adoption of the resolution by the Senate, of course, will come a long campaign of education and a long struggle against intrenched politicians and intrenched prejudice, but with the knowledge that the winning of a state means a real step in the liberation of all American women, regardless of the evil conditions of the state in which they live, the rest of the fight can be made with buoyant hope.

The South has come clean in its attitude toward liquor domination, and will also come clean in its attitude toward justice for women. Indeed, the prediction that the states of the South will be the last to ratify the Susan B. Anthony amendment is made without knowledge of the strong type of Southern manhood that recognizes no chivalry in any treatment of Southern women that denies them a square deal. The South, we predict, will take the lead in the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, as soon as the question is passed on to the states.—*Miami (Florida) Daily Metropolis, January 12.*

The Pickets Win

PRESIDENT Wilson has succumbed to the pickets. Until recently he stood as strongly for the right of the states to determine for themselves whether they would have woman suffrage as he did for woman suffrage itself. Now he abandons his own stand and the traditional Democratic policy. Nearly everything else has been changed by the war, and the President argues that the exigencies of the present day alter the situation.—*Baltimore Evening Sun, January 10.*

It Can't Be Denied Longer

WHATEVER the result of the voting on the woman suffrage amendment in the House this afternoon, there can be no denying the formidable proportions that the movement has assumed. Obstacles have been falling lately with increasing swiftness. When Republican leaders attempt to steal a march upon their Democratic opponents by favoring votes for women, and Democratic leaders take alarm to the extent of warning their followers that party success in the next Congressional elections may depend upon their attitude towards this issue, the end is in sight.—*New York Evening Post, January 9.*

The Woman's Party

CONGRESSMEN well know that the National Woman's party stands prepared to go into the elections in every state where women vote and to do its utmost to bring home responsibility where it will belong in case the amendment should be defeated.

The Administration has armed the National Woman's Party with weapons a thousand times more deadly than those they used in the 1916 election. The Western women then could not believe that President Wilson and the Democratic Party had kept the women of the nation out of suffrage.

Now they know just what the Administration has done. They know that the National Woman's Party pickets stood for five long months outside the White House asking for the President's endorsement of their demand. They know that the President said nothing at all. They know that Dudley Field Malone felt that he was personally compromised, in that he had told the Western women in the name of the President that the Democratic Party was in favor of national woman suffrage, and the President and Administration had not stood back of the promise that he thought he had been entitled to make. They know that later when the picketing became annoying to the President the demand for self-government and democracy was met with imprisonment, ill-usage and torture, alternating with pardons when it became impossible to hold the women any longer.

The prison story of the pickets will certainly arouse the women of the country. The Western women will not be able any longer to pin faith to the Democratic Administration and the ammunition with which the Administration has armed the National Woman's Party will do deadly execution when it is used in the campaign for the congressional elections of next year. It is this campaign to which Congress must look forward in dealing with the Susan B. Anthony amendment on January 10.—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Post, December 30.*

The Suffrage Band Wagon

ON Friday, November 23, last year, under the headling, "Where Is the Nation's Manhood?" The Herald made this unqualified editorial reference to the question of woman suffrage and the passage by Congress of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal constitution:

"The imprisonment of cultured and earnest women in Washington for making an orderly demonstration in a purely legitimate and proper effort to secure the right to vote, and the indefensible treatment accorded these women by the authorities, is nothing less than a stain upon our national self-respect. It is an indictment of American manhood and honor.

"Anyone who is honest with himself must admit that these women have just as much right to contend for the political rights that they desire as any political party or organization.

"The Herald hopes that every woman in this nation will have a vote without qualification or restriction, and that when they get it, as they will, they will use the power of their franchise to smash brutality in public authority along with every other rotten social and political infection in city, state and nation."

Yesterday, on the eve of the vote in the House of Representatives on the suffrage amendment, the President of the United States unexpectedly threw his support to the cause of suffragists.

Already the Republican delegation in the House was pledged to vote solidly for the amendment.

In addition large numbers of Democrats, particularly those from the South, had broken through party restrictions, and declared that they would vote in favor of woman suffrage, regardless of what might be the position of the President or other party leaders.

As the first newspaper in Dayton, and among the first in the entire state of Ohio to champion the cause of woman suffrage, The Herald congratulates the womanhood of America on this splendid achievement, and offers them assurance of any further assistance that may be required to make their victory complete and to obtain full suffrage at the earliest possible moment.

The Herald hopes most sincerely and earnestly that the Senate will "see the light" as quickly and with the same distinctness of vision as did the House. If it interprets aright the overwhelming sentiment of the people of this nation it cannot fail to do so. There is no question but that America wishes its women to vote—and it wishes them to do so without needless delay—*Dayton (Ohio) Evening Herald, January 10.*

Woman's Party Campaign

THE National Woman's Party, the militant wing of the American suffrage movement, has by its sensational policy of picketing the White House, called nation-wide and world-wide attention to the inconguity of our government's waging a war for democracy abroad and denying democracy to its own women at home.—*New York Call, January 4.*

From the Fighting Irish

THE National Woman's Party is an admirably efficient organization which your correspondent, having seen it in operation in New York, Washington, and Chicago, has often had in mind to refer to. For these women—believe with them or not—are fighting for liberty with a courage that must gain the admiration of Irishmen and a skill that a great corporation might envy.—*The Gaelic American.*

Proved

IF Congress wants an early peace, the thing for it to do is to pass the suffrage amendment. The ladies are bound to stay on the job until they get it.—*Philadelphia Press, December 19.*

The Pickets

THE recent "picketing" of the White House by a band of determined women has shown the world that women can be depended upon to stand up for their rights.—*Vincennes (Ind.) Sun.*

NEW YORK
Suits Blouses Millinery
Furriers and Ladies' Smart Wear

WASHINGTON
Bertram Cohn
12th and F Sts.

PARIS
Frocks Skirts Silk Underwear
A Shop that Newcomers to the city should be acquainted with

Not Conceivable

IS it conceivable that the Senate would put itself in the position of a small body of men killing a measure which has been carried so far by such heroic labors, which has won the approval of the House of Representatives, of the President of the United States, and back of which are the voting women of more than a dozen states sharpening their spears for the coming Senatorial elections? No, the Susan B. Anthony amendment will win and the suffragists will depart from Washington.—*New York Sun, January 20, 1918.*

What Picketing Did

THE picketing accomplished two things, and accomplished them thoroughly well. It kept the cause of woman suffrage everlastingly to the front and it awakened first compunction and then support in the mind of the President, who is the leader of his party as well as of the nation. Of course the badly advised attempt of the authorities to suppress picketing by tyranny and terrorism added much fuel to the fire. The Administration played into the hands of the National Woman's Party when it imprisoned the women under the shallow pretense of obstructing traffic, for an action which the law distinctly says is not a crime, and which most people acknowledge was merely an exercise of the constitutional rights of even unenfranchised women. —*Hartford (Conn.) Globe, January 13.*

No

WE must not be less just—less generous, if you prefer the word—to American women than the commons and lords of Great Britain have been to the women of their lands.—*Rocky Mountain News, January 20.*

Suffrage in Sight

PRESIDENT Wilson's final support of nation-wide suffrage, which is said to assure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, places the responsibility for the long delay in granting the vote to women where it belongs. It shows clearly that the White House has blocked action. However, friends of suffrage are to be congratulated that the goal is in sight, and that their long years of working and waiting have not been in vain. The struggle now turns to the states.—*Evening Telegram, Colorado Springs (Col.) January 10.*

The Lobby Committee

"WE have won over many men in the last few months," said Miss Alice Paul, head of the National Woman's Party today, "and will win more before the vote in the Senate. We are going to win there, as we did in the House."

Suffrage lobbyists do not fear any investigation by the Lobby Committee of the Senate. They ridicule the suggestion that they will be hauled before that committee. They pre-empt all of the nooks and corners in the corridors about the Senate and buttonhole Senators going in or out of the chamber. They pay little attention to precedents.

Miss Paul and her coworkers use the space between the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms

De Mar in the Philadelphia Record, January 15.

Trying to Get into Her Good Graces

of the Senate and the Senate Chamber as temporary headquarters. There they surround Senators. Miss Paul has her representatives poll the Senate daily, and if she finds that an anti-suffrage senator is weakening she will have every possible influence brought to bear on him.—*New York World, January 14.*

The Next Advance

THE leaders of all the great organizations enlisted for women's rights, the Carrie Chapman Catts, the Anna Shaws, the Alice Pauls and the Lucy Burns—the Haigs, Petains and Pershings of the allied cause of suffrage, flushed with the laurels of their greatest strategic victory of the century—the suffrage battle of the Marne in the House of Representatives—are awaiting patiently the final, conclusive and history-making fight in the Senate. They are thoroughly confident as to the result.—*New York American, January 14.*

Coincidence?

ACCORDING to a copyrighted article by one David Lawrence, President Wilson has "long been ready to approve the suffrage amendment." In fact, according to this article the only reason he didn't come right out and say so was because it might look as if those pickets had something to do with it. The Lawrence article says that this arrival at approval of the amendment was made by the President in November. Isn't it just too exasperating that the sudden and unexplained liberation of the suffragist prisoners from the Washington workhouse was also in November?—*Miami Daily Metropolis, January 18.*

Justification

THE leaders of the National Woman's Party are jubilant over the justification that their policy has received. The passage of the amendment was clearly due to their tactics in making the Democratic Party responsible for the amendment. Had they not known that they held the Democratic Party responsible, the Southern Democrats would never have been aroused to the necessity of taking the matter into serious consideration. The Republicans would not have seen distinct party advantage in lining up for the amendment, and above all President Wilson would not have come out in favor of the immediate passage of the amendment.—*Hartford (Conn.) Globe, January 13.*

"Can You Beat It?"

THE impudence of the thing! Ninety-seven militants who did time in the District of Columbia jail for White House picketing are proudly wearing something which serves the purpose of the iron cross. It is a silver miniature of the District of Columbia's jail door mounted on a pin.

The originality and audacity of the votes-or-bust branch of suffragism is worthy of a better cause.—*St. Paul Dispatch, January 17.*

Pickets Again

A MOLLYCODDLE said to us. "It is nonsense to picket the White House. That don't get them anywhere, except to jail, where they cannot work for suffrage like they could outside."

But it did get them somewhere, for their object was woman suffrage. Each one of these bravest of fine American women did more in her prison cell to arouse the masses of mankind a thousand times over than could have been done by one at liberty.—*Slingo (South Dakota) Call-to-Action, Nov. 24.*

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer: Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall
Assistant Treasurer: Miss Maud Jamison

Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co. Washington, D. C.

Auditors: Marwick, Mitchell Peat & Company

$300,000.00 RAISED FOR SECURING PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT—CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ANOTHER $100,000.00

List of Contributions from January 7 Through January 19, 1918

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:	
Miss Aline E. Solomons	2.00
Miss Mary A. Burnham	25.00
Mrs. F. B. Ackermann	25.00
Mrs. Josephine B. Justice	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Blauvelt	25.00
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith	25.00
Miss Edith Goode	50.00
Miss Louise Lewis	40.00
Mrs. Gilson Gardner	10.00
Miss Gertrude Crocker	5.00
Mrs. William Spencer Murray	25.00
Rev. Olympia Brown	1.00
Miss Grace Henshaw	25.00
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis	40.00
Mrs. William Kent	200.00
Per Miss Clara Louise Rowe:	
Mrs. F. O. Greene	25.00
Mrs. Ilia Carpenter Hunter	10.00
Mrs. H. D. Hughes	3.00
Mrs. A. A. Miner	2.00
Mrs. J. D. Carpenter	1.00
Mrs. S. T. M. Low	5.00
Mr. F. M. Hubbell	25.00
Mrs. B. F. Longley	5.00
Mrs. W. S. Brown	1.00
Mrs. E. S. Kirk	.50
Mrs. Fowler	10.00
Mrs. Anne Haslett Jenks	5.00
Mrs. E. A. Koestler	1.00
Miss Alice F. Braunlich	1.00
Mrs. G. A. Pabodie	2.00
Mrs. T. A. Wilcox	1.00
Per Mrs. St. Clair Thompson:	
Mrs. Jessie Gray	1.00
Miss Annie Walker	1.00
Mrs. Charles R. Wray	1.00
Mrs. Mary Frances Adams	1.00
Mrs. E. L. Watkins	1.00
Miss A. M. Cocks	1.00
Miss C. Mytinger	.50
Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke	10.00
Mrs. Shirley V. Long	25.00
Miss Julia Melancon	5.00
Mrs. Harriet T. Comstock	10.00
Miss Maud Clark	5.00
Miss M. E. Terry	2.00
Miss Clara Louise Rowe	10.00
Mrs. Erwin Cooley	5.00
Mr. Erwin Cooley	5.00
Mrs. Henry M. Goodman	1.00
Miss Anita L. Bulmer	1.00
Delaware Branch	100.00
Miss Marion Sayward	10.00
Mrs. John Mackee	5.00
Miss Gladys Harvey	10.00
Mrs. Charles J. Ogle	3.00
Mrs. Valentine Winters	100.00
Mrs. Julia G. Johnston	6.00
Miss Julia R. Emory	5.00
Picket Pledge in Honor of Mr. Malone	109.75
Miss Ida Craft	25.00
Mrs. William H. Blauvelt	50.00
Miss Sara P. Grogan	5.00
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.	10.00
Mrs. William Kent	100.00
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis	12.60
Mrs. Anna B. Lowenburg	15.00
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey	10.00
Miss Bridget Sullivan	6.00
Mr. R. M. Springer	1.00
Mrs. Mary Heaton Vorse	1.00
Mr. John Fogg Twombly	50.00
Mrs. W. Thompson Burch	10.00
Mrs. Jessie Hardy Mackaye	10.00
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